Total.....\$205,839 27 The 12th and 14th sections of the same Act require the Board of Education to apportion the modeys thus annually raised among all the school-netitled to participate in them, and to file a copy of such apportionment for any year with the Chamberlain, on or before the first Monday of April, that year.

in that year.
The 15th section requires the Bos; d on or before The 15th section requires the Bost d on or before the first Monday of July, in each year, to report to the Bost of Supervisors an estimate of the probable amount which will be required to be raised during the year, for the purpose of meeting the current annual expenses of Common School instruction, and whether more or less than one-twentieth of one per cent in addition to an equal amount with the State quota, will be secessary, and declares that "it shall be the DUTY of the Board of Supervisors, or the Common Council, on their application, to raise the necessary amount," as the specific of the policy of the control of the policy of the policy of the policy of the secessary amount. e-twentieth of one per cent. is raised, and at the

one-twentieth of one per cent. Is raised, and at the same time.

The propriety of pursuing this course is obvious. The expenses of each year should be paid by the taxation in that year. This is the only way in which the system can be conducted in a business-like manner. It is some satisfaction to the tax payer to know, when he pays his taxes, that he has paid in fall all that is to be collected of him for the expenses of the closing year. If the money be not raised during the year, it must be obtained by leans, in anticipation of future taxation, and interest on the loans must be paid until the principal sum borrowed and interest upon it are collected in the taxes of a subsequent year.

borrowed and interest upon it are collected in the taxes of a subsequent year.

Experience has shown that the average cost per scholar, for all the current expenses of Common School instruction, cannot be less than \$6 50 per year. As there is a moral certainty that the average attendance of each succeeding year will exceed that of the previous one, and as the apportionment is made upon the average attendance of the preceding year, it would seem obvious that enough should be annually raised in addition to the moneys apportioned, to make, with such moneys, a pro rata of at least \$6 50 for the whole number included in the last apportionment. The moneys cluded in the last apportionment. The moneys apportioned for the current year amount to only \$5.74.58-100, for each scholar, for the actual aver-

age attendence of last year.

If this course is not adopted, every Ward School, and the Public School Society also, must apply for moneys to supply deficiencies. These applications must be made quarterly, unless the Board appropriates quarterly to the schools more than one-fourth of the whole moneys apportioned. And even in that case, all must apply during the last quarter of the year, and the amount required be added to the taxation of the next year.

added to the taxation of the next year.

These applications impose upon the school officers the necessity of making up, as often as they
apply, a detailed statement of their expenditures,
subject the Finance Committee of this Board to
the labor of examining these details and the facts
connected with them, and entire meetings of the
Need ere frequently occupied in canyasing and Board are frequently occupied in canvassing and disposing of the reports of the committee upon these applications. The interests of the schools could be better promoted if the time of the school officers of the Board, and of its Finance Committee,

officers of the Board, and of its Finance Committee, required now in the adjustment of these matters, could be as diligently devoted to improving and advancing the schools themselves.

The Common School System claims the close attention of every citizen to its operations and interests, and his best efforts to increase its efficiency and premote its usefulness. Until 1842, there was no public system under the management of agents, selected by the people. The Public School Society was the pioneer in the cause of Common School instruction. At the time of its incorporation, in 1805, its offices and aims included only the indigent and unprotected. The title of the act was gent and unprotected. The title of the act was significant of its object. It was an act for the eduion of the children of persons in indigent cir-nstances, and who "do not belong to, or are provided for, by any religious society." It re-ved occasional aid from the State, to sustain it ceived occasional aid from the State, to sustain it in this philanthropic enterprise. In 1898, it was authorized to instruct "all children who are the proper objects of gratuitous education." It subsequently became the recipient of the moneys raised for the support of Common Schools; and, in 1826, an actives provide for the education of all children in the City not otherwise provided for, to the extent of its means." It was from that time the enly Common School organization in the City, until the present system was established, in 1842. The Society continued to purchase sites and erect new school houses, to the extent of its surplus means, derived from the school moneys, and with moneys school-houses, to the extent of its surplus means, derived from the school moneys, and with moneys borrowed upon mortgaging its school-houses and lots antil its real estate, exclusive of the incumbrances upon it, as estimated by them, is worth \$190,000. This property has been purchased, almost wholly, with moneys derived from taxation, and it is understood that the Society is willing to vest its title to it in the City Corporation, for Common School purposes, the latter paying the incumbrances. The City now pays the interest on these incumbrances.

ce the establishment of Ward Schools, the great mass of our citizens have been giving a closer and an increasing attention to the Common Schools. The result is, that the attendance upon Schools. The result is, that the attendance upon them is increasing, and the number resorting to private schools is diminishing. The County Su-perintendent, in his annual report, made in No-vember, 1849, estimates, that, according to the best information he could obtain, there were attend-

Interportated Schools, participating in the Literature Fund. 1,250
In the Evening Schools, under 16 years of age, and attending no other schools. 3,450

not over, if quite, one lifth of the number attending the Common Schools.

Considerations of public and personal interest would, perhaps, be found to concur. if the subject was properly considered, to induce an effort of all classes to make the Common Schools not only suit-able, but desirable for all, if they are not so at pre-

In a country whose institutions and laws origi-nate in public opinion, which are modified as that shanges, or are displaced by others as that is rev-olutionized, it is indispensable to public welfare that a high degree of intelligence, and a storn moral sentiment should pervade all classes, and characterize every citizen. Every citizen, as such, has the like general and personal interest in such, has the like general and personal interest in premoting such a result. It cannot be achieved without the most untiring and devoted employment of the appropriate means. Those who make, and administer our laws come generally from the common waits of like. It is all important that the law-maker should thoroughly understand, not only the interests of the class with which he is particularly associated, but those of all others. The true interests of any branch of business will be best and most permanently benefitted by such measures as will foster all alike. All will be most wisely guarded by the most intelligent and virtueus agents. The general considerations which demand a highly educated people, appeal with equal mand a highly educated people, appeal with equal

Interest to all.

Common Schools, properly organized, to secure the best physical, mental, and moral training of the young, are the places in which those who are to be future competitors in business, and for the world's honors, should first come in contact. In the competitions of the school room, the children of affluence may early learn that industry and effort will be indispensable to compete successfully, in the struggles of life, with the children of the poor. The latter, from their condition, are early obliged to form the habits of industry, effort, and self-reliance, which can alone secure success. The former genwhich can alone secure success. The former gen which can alone sectors. The consergen-erally learn the importance and necessity of these, at too late a period to repair the consequences of past neglect. It would be well for them, if they could awake to the importance of these habits in season to act as their true welfare requires.

While the present system remains unchanged, and even under any system, the matter of first importance is, the character and qualifications of the agents who are to carry it on. Under the present system, the most important officers are the Trustees. They have exclusive authority to employ the teachers, and designate the books to be bought and used, except those purchased when the school and used, except those purchased when the school is organized. The Commissioners have no power

in these matters, and the appropriate duties as Commissioners, and as aembers of this Board, are as various and numerous as they can efficiently perform.

as various and numerous as they can efficiently perform.

It is indispentable, therefore, that the Trustees should be competent to judge of the attainments of teacher —of their aptitude to instruct—of the superiors avantages of different methods of instruction—ar a of the merits of the various text-books which ar doors are pressing them to adopt. It is desirable and highly important, that they should feel a constant and anxious interest for the increasing prosperity and efficiency of the schools under their charge, and be able to devote as much time to their charge, and be able to devote as much time to their charge, and be able to devote as much time to their charge, and proper regard to their advancement demands. With such a body of Trustees, a County Superintendent of proper qualifications, and a love of the duties of his office, could cooperate with great advantages to the system. The system embraces numbers sufficiently large, and interests sufficiently important, to demand the entire time of such an officer. Such an officer, by devoting his whole time to the business of the schools, may soon be able to suggest the best means of effecting improvements, which seem to be very much needed.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

There can be no doubt that the school-rooms are

SCHOOL-HOUSES. There can be no doubt that the school rooms are too much crowded, and the class-rooms too few and too small. While it is believed to be the common too small. While it is believed to be the common judgment, that buildings recently erected are an improvement upon those of former years, yet the conviction is as general, that the health and progress of the students require rooms better ventilated, and with fewer immates. The body must become languid and the mind listless, after being confined for months, during six hours of the day, in a poorly ventilated room, containing several hundreds and crowded to its utmost capacity. If, as is the case with many of the school-houses, the seats are without backs, the inevitable tendency is to occupy a stooping posture, than which nothing can be more deleterious to a proper physical development, or to the general health in subsequent life.

INCREASE OF TEACHERS.

INCREASE OF TEACHERS.

Efficient instruction requires that the number of teachers should be increased. In most, if not all of the schools, the higher and more advanced classes receive, relatively, the time of the principal and superior assistants. It is impossible, with the present number of teachers, to give that time to each scholar which is required to receive thorough teach-

scholar which is required to receive thorough teaching and efficient progress.

If a proper arrangement of school-rooms and recitation rooms, and a proper supply of teachers, should make the schools satisfactory to all, and put them in a condition to give proper attention to the personal habits of the scholars, adapt them to preserve health, and increase their efficiency to such degree as upon the best consideration is attainable, and all this should add fifty per cent. to the present current cost of instruction, it would not then equal one-half of the cost of educating children of the same age in the private schools.

Those who now send to private schools might then send their children to these at a reduced expense to themselves, and would find, in the general

then send their children to these at a reduced expense to themselves, and would find, in the general advantages resulting from the improved education of all, the indirect yet important benefits which must be felt in all the relations of the civil and social condition from such a cause. Popular education is of such vital importance, is so pervading and comprehensive in its influences, is destined to operate so powerfully for weal or for we upon the destined the country as well as of the individual. tiny of the country, as well as of the individual, that every measure calculated to effect its opera-tions, deserves the careful and serious consideration of every parent, and of every well wisher of his country and of humanity. No doubt is entertained, that the people of this

city will cheerfully pay all that a wise expenditure shall require, to make these schools what they ought to be, to secare the proper education of those to whom all the diversified interests of its business, nd of its social and political condition are soon to

TEACHERS SALARIES, BOOKS AND SUPPLIES.
It is also believed, that other reforms might be made, which would tend to reduce expenses, and improve the efficiency of the schools. As the law now stands, there are eighteen distinct organiza-tions, consisting of the trustees of the several tions, consisting of the trustees of the several Wards, having full power to employ teachers, select and purchase books, and to furnish supplies for the Ward Schools of their respective Wards. There is no provision for bringing them together, to interchange views, or to discuss the subjects connected with the system of public education. There are no means by which the officers of one Ward can avail themselves of the greater experience and better information of those of another. Their total disconnection with each other is not calculated to attend the subjects of the second to the expenditures to some common standard, consistent with the highest efficiency of the schools, and while securing the best, to also secure the same textbooks, and at a common price for all the schools.

securing the best, to also secure the same textbooks, and at a common price for all the schools.

The great diversity of school books, upon the
same subjects, is an obstacle to the progress of the
scholars. As often as a change in the residence of
their parents obliges them to enter a different
school, they may have an entire set of books placed
in their hands, unlike any they have previously
studied. This is undoubtedly a great discourage
ment to children. The books cannot well be of
equal merit. If they are, all objection to attempting a uniformity is at once obviated. If they differ
in merit, those using the poorer sort are unnecessarily studying at a disadvantage.

The best method of securing a desirable reform
in this matter is not obvious. The importance of
the subject entitles it to the serious and practical
consideration of the Board, of the school officers of
the several Wards, and of the teachers in the dif-

the several Wards, and of the teachers in the dif-

then be easy to purchase books and other supplies at a reduced expense. Enlightened Trustees, act-ing for such a purpose as a body, might, at stated periods, furnish a statement of the books and supperiods, furnish a statement of the books and sup-plies required for the schools of their respective Wards. If proposals for furnishing them were re-quired to be advertised for, and the lowest bids ac-cepted, there can be no doubt that a saving might cepted, there can be no doubt that a saving might annually be made of several thousand dollars. After the kind of books to be bought was satisfactorily determined, it would not be of much moment whether the power to purchase them from the lowest bidder, was delegated to a committee of this Board or a committee of the Trustees, acting as a legal and responsible organization, pur-suant to some provision to be made for that purpose

It is also important, that some means should be It is also important, that some means should be devised, to secure a nearer approximation in the amounts paid for the salaries of teachers of equal merit, in similar departments. Nothing should be done tending to introduce into the schools an inferior class of teachers. On the contrary, the aim should be to secure an efficient body of men, fitted for the important work intrusted to their hands, and animated with a purpose to perform their duties, with an anxious care for the welfare and best training of the purils under their instruction.

training of the pupils under their instruction.

The salaries of the principal teachers are highly disproportioned. They undoubtedly differ in some respects in aptitude for their positions, and a salary appropriate for some might not be a just compensation for others. It would be an unwelcome conviction, that their ments are a various at the contract of the contra viction, that their merits are as various as their salaries, and such is not believed to be the truth of

The subject is worthy of the studious considera-tion of all the school officers of the City, and of the members of this Board. It should be their aim to mature some plan which will operate justly upon the teachers and economically for the public. But nothing should be done calculated to impair the efficiency of the schools, or lower the standard of Common School education.

Common School education.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

The Evening Schools have been eminently successful in their operations during the past year; they have presented to a large class, as well of those over as under the age of 21 years, the only apparent chance of learning the alphabet. The results show that those of our people who in early life neglected or were denied all opportunities of acquiring a Common School education, are anxious to improve them, when experience has taught them what embarrassments ignorance is constantly adding to the inevitable tolls and struggles of life, and shown them the insuperable obstacles to success with which she obstructs the common paths of human occupation. The Report of the Committee on Evening Schools, gives the details of their operations, and a variety of interesting facts and considerations connected with them. It would be unjust to the Committee and to those Schools to substitute for their Report an abstract of it. The Report of the carrier is a second. just to the Committee and to these Schools to substitute for their Report an abstract of it. The Report is annexed. It states that 18 Evening Schools, 12 for males, 5 for females and 1 for colored males, have been kept open from the lat of October, 1849, 17 weeks, exclusive of 2 weeks vacation in the belidays. In the male departments 53 teachers were employed; in the female departments 27—all of whom were females; and 3 in the colored schools, The whole number taught was 7,638, of whom there were 5,255 males, 2,166 females, and to the achoels for colored necessary. 217. The whole in the schools for colored persons, 217. The whole amount expended was \$14,353 67, being \$5.76

cents per scholar for the actual average attendance 

prehensions that existed as to the feasibility of conducting evening schools for the education of females. There has not been a single instance, to the knowledge of the Committee of the violation of any of the proprieties of life by any of this class. On the contrary, they have fleen assiduous to improve the opportunities furnished, and the number of female adults, as well as the number over 16 and under 21 years of age, who have attended these schools, and who were unable to read or write when they began must satisfy every one that the benefits to result not merely to them that the benefits to result not merely that the beneats to result not merely to them-selves but to the community, from the education they have received, will probably be worth far more than the amount expended, while the con-sciousness of the good done will amply compensate every liberal mind for his fraction of the whole ex-pense. There remains, of moneys appropriated to these schools, an unexpended balance of \$1,267 09, and fixtures, books and stationery adapt ed to the wants of the schools and ready for use when they shall be reopened during the current year, estimated to be worth at least \$4,000. It is anticipated that with these means, and the annual appropriation of \$15,000, two additional schools can be established and kept open in the present year.

THE FREE ACADEMY. The Annual Report recently made by this Board, in conformity with the act authorizing the establishment of the Free Academy, states the studies pursued in it, the extent to which they have been prosecuted by each student, the cost of organizing the Institution, and the amount and items of its cur-

the Institution, and the amount and terms of its cur-rent expenses to the date of such Report.

Since then, an additional examination for the ad-mission of pupils has been had, another Assistant Teacher appointed, and the study of Book-keeping

Teacher appointed, and the study of Book-keeping introduced.

The pupils are prosecuting their studies with commendable industry and are making good progress. The admirable discipline and order which prevailed at the outset are still maintained. The Professors and Teachers are faithful and efficient in the performance of their duties. The results of their labors have confirmed the favorable opinions which induced their gelection and appointment.—As much freedom of choice in selecting the studies to be pursued or omitted has been allowed to the parents and geardians of the pupils, as is compatiparents and gaardians of the pupils, as is compati-ble with the necessary division of them into classes or sections. Thus far it has been entirely optional with the pupils, whether they would study either of the ancient or modern languages, or neither of them. Various important branches will, at all times, undoubtedly continue to be taught, with respect to which, it will be left to the parents and guardians of the children to determine whether they are not approximately study them or not.

guardians of the children to determine whether they shall study them or not.

The entire range of studies to be hereafter prosecuted, the extent to which they may be pursued, the variety and degree of scientific attainments which the Academy shall secure to its students, depend entirely upon the future action of this Board. It has exclusive control over all these subjects, and must be held responsible for the results.

The only aspect in which it may be peculiarly appropriate to speak of the Free Academy in this Report, is that of its connection with the Common Schools, and the influence it exerts upon their operations. None are received into it except those who have been pupils in the Common Schools of the City.

City.

The only branches in which it requires a thorough preparation, for admission to its privileges, are those usually taught, and all of which should be thorough ly taught in the Common Schools. The examina-tions in these branches are strict, and the defects in the applicants which they have most strikingly displayed, include those which the Visitation Com-mittees represented to be most prevalent in all the departments of the schools upon which they have

Academy, are but an exceedingly small fraction its whole number, and as a general third Academy, are but an exceedingly small fraction of its whole number, and, as a general thing, are its choicest scholars, if any considerable number of these are found painfully deficient in spelling, read-ing, writing, and in English grammar, there is much reason to fear that those not applying are upon the average still more decient. Those applying have generally devoted all or most of the preseding varaverage still more decement. Those applying have generally devoted all or most of the preceding year with a view to qualify themselves to pass the or-deal of an examination. They may, therefore, be presumed to have had more careful and thorough instruction than they would otherwise have re-ceived, or than the residue of the school has en-loyed.

oyed.
To those making additional efforts, and giving s To those making additional efforts, and giving a closer and more thoughtful attention to their stud-ies, in the hope of succeeding in their attempt to enter the Academy, and for that cause, the influ-ence of its incitements must necessarily have been salutary. If this class have received an undue pro-portion of the time of the teachers employed in the school, the result of their examination shows that they have received no more than was essential to realize the progress and secure the attainments which should characterize every school, and be

which should characterize every school, and be made by every scholar.

If all have not the opportunity of doing as well, and learning as much it must follow that the num-ber of teachers is inadequate, or that the methods of instruction are defective, or are inefficiently pur of instruction are detective, or are institutently pur-sued. Every man, no matter what may be his business or position, should at least be able to spell accurately, read well, write legibly, understand the common principles of grammar, have a fair knowl-edge of geography, arithmetic, and of the history of the United States. These are the only branches in which it is necessary that the applicants should in which it is necessary that the applicants should pass a good examination in order to be admitted.— So far as its examinations and requirements, and the confining of its admission to pupils in the Com-

the containing of its admission to pupils in the Com-mon Schools, tend to insure more efficient instruc-tion in all these branches, or prove that such as is given is defective, its influences upon the course of Common School education must be salutary.

A fair knowledge of these branches is equally serviceable in every condition in life, and indispen-sable to all. The education of no citizen should service and in every condition in the, and indispen-sable to all. The education of no citizen should fall below this standard, whether his interests and happiness as a man, or his influence as the head of a family, or a member of society, be alone regard-ed. Either of these objects requires that those of the lowest attainments should possess an education superior to this.

the lowest attainments should possess an education superior to this.

It should be the aim of all connected with the education of the young, who believe that the prosperity and perpetuity of a government like our own depend upon the stern virtues and high intelligence of the people, to secure to cach citizen a much better education than is required for admission to the Free Academy. Its action thus far has disclosed that this will not be acquired in the Common Schools, unless efforts are made to supply existing deficiencies in the amount of instruction given to

Schools, unless efforts are made to supply existing deficiencies in the amount of instruction given to the pupils in them, and also to improve its quality.

There must necessarily be a cause for the defects in our Common School system, which it has detected and disclosed. The discovery of the existing evils is an important result. This must necessarily lead to such measures as will remedy the evils and deficiencies of a system whose success culists the liveliest interest of the people of the city, and under which over one hundred thousand of their children are annually and exclusively taught.

Important and salutary as this silent and efficient

Important and salutary as this silent and efficient agency may be, the Free Academy is destined, under proper management, to achieve other and higher results. After a short period it will annually send forth a large number highly and practically educated, who would otherwise have had only such instruction as the Common Schools may furnish; these will come from all classes of society they will not only sympathize with their wants but understand them, and be more competent to promote their interests. In their early associations and common efforts for personal improvement they will find new elements of fellowship, and form new and strong bonds of union. The various departments of business in which they may engage, will find in them an accession of scientific attainments and practical ability, competent to advance and adapt them to the wants of an era of great discoveries, changes and progress. Such is emphatically a characteristic of the present age.

It was said by one of our purest and most distinguished citizens, recently deceased, that "a parent who sends his son into the world uneducated, and without skill, in any art or science, does a great items to mankind as well as to his own family, for

parent who sends his son into the world uneducated, and without skill, in any arter science, does a great injury to mankind, as well as to his own family, for he defrauds the community of a useful citizen, and bequeaths to it a nuisance." An efficient free Common School system is one of the best safeguards against such a calamity. It furnishes appropriate occupation for all in their earliest years; an opportunity to devote them to acquiring knowledge, and may shield the individual and the community from the injury which would be inflicted on both, if the former was suffered to pass his youth in idlaness, and grow up uneducated.

in idleness, and grow up uneducated.

That eminent man also said that, "without a That eminent man also said that, "without a large portion amongst us, of men of superior education, who can teach the teachers of the Common Schools, we cannot expect that the great duties appertaining to public trusts will continue to be discharged with the requisite skill, ability and integrity. It is not the Common Schools alone, for they must of necessity be confined to very humble teaching,) it is the higher schools, academies and colleges that must aducate those accomplished colleges, that must educate those accomplished men, who are fit to lead the public councils, and be entrusted with the guardianship of our laws and iberties, and who can elevate the character of the

While the Free Academy may have no ambition to instruct pupils with a view to their becoming legislators, jurists or judges, it may not unreasonably hope that those it may educate, will be eminently better qualified to discharge the duties of any position in which they may be placed. That whether they may toil in the shop of the artizan, till the earth, engage in the enterprises to which commerce notes, or be found in the halls of the state or maional Legislature, or other positions of public treat. ional Legislature, or other positions of public trust, the beneficent wisdom which founded and sustained the institution will be nobly vindicated by her

The undersigned, uniting generally in the views hereinbefore set-forth by the Chairman and majority of the Committee, asks leave to record his dissent from so much of this Report as commends the foun-dation, objects and management of the Free Aca-demy, for reasons which he will barely indicate as

that Academy, radically defective and vicious, in that it contemplates and provides for the devotion of a considerable share of the means of the Seminary, and the time of its pupils, to the study of dead languages, to the necessary exclusion and neglect of sciences and arts which seem to me of far greater practical importance to at least nineteen-twentieths of our youth. 2. I do not know that its management is so effi-

2. I do not know that its management is so efficient, nor that its inculcations are so effective and successful as this Report represents them.

3. I distrust and challenge the policy of giving a part of the children of our City a far more costly education, at the public expense, than is provided for and freely profiered to all children, without reserve or exception. The only case in which I can justify a departure from the fundamental Republican maxim of equal advantages and opportunities for all, is that of a Normal School, whereby the State, for its own advantage and benefit, accords to certain eminently fit persons a superior education, expressly to fit them for teachers, and with the implied, if not express condition, that that they shall regard such education as a loan or advance, to be repaid by future service as teachers in our implied, if not express condition, that that they shall regard such education as a loan or advance, to be repaid by future service as teachers in our Common Schools. Apart from any such compact, I deny the right of the community to give a superior education to its most intellectual and cultivated youth. The profound truth Divinely ansounced, that "To him that hath shall be given, while from him that hath not shall be taken even that he hath," has abundant scope and power in our existing society, and needs no novel and extraordinary agencies invoked to render its operation more sweeping and universal. If it be proper for our City to incur an additional and heavy expense to promote especially the education of any particular class, it should not be the apt in study, the brilliant, the eminently proficient, who should be selected as the subject of its experiment, the recipients of its bounty, but rather the step children of Nature and of Fortune, the outcast, the benighted, the brutalized, the homeless and the miserable. The cost of this Free Academy, judiciously expended, would suffice to rescue, annually, at least one thousand destitute and sorely afflicted children from our City's lanes, courts and cellars, where they are daily sinking deeper and deeper into the bottomless gulf of vagrancy, want, beggary, theft, prostitution, disease and death, and place them in virtuous and happy, though humble homes, where the blessings of wise and death, and place them in virtuous and happy, though humble homes, where the blessings of wise guardianship, assured plenty, education, industry and proficiency in the useful arts would be secured to them. For these and kindred reasons which I will not here require shall be set forth, I protest against the existence of the Free Academy, and

demand its termination.

All which is respectfully submitted.

May 8, 1850. HORACE GREELEY.

THE FOURTH IN BINGHAMTON.-We under stand that John Van Buren, Esq. will deliver an oration at Binghamton, N. Y. on the coming Anniversary of American Independence. The party from New York which intends visiting Binghamton on this occasion, will consist of John Van Buren, Esq. Ex-Gov. John Young, Lewis Gaylord Clark, Esq. Calvin E. Mather, Esq. and Mr. Christie, his

Leigh Hunt has published a new poem on the hor-rors of War. It is entitled "Captain Sword and Captain Pen," and its said to be a work of great ability and im-pressiveness. We are surprised to see this announcement in

several papers of acknowledged literary reputation. Leigh Hunt's "Captain Sword and Captain Pen" was written many years ago, and is contained in every complete edition of his poems.

We are indebted to Gregory & Co.'s California Express for the early delivery of various Sau

FIRE AT CINCINNATI.—A plaining mill was de stroyed by fire at Cincinnati on the 22d inst. Loss estimated at \$25,000—no insurance.

estimated at \$25,000—no insurance.

Fire at Troy.—Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, the Bull's Head Hotel in the Seventh Ward, kept by Pascal P. Smith, was burned to the ground with three large barns and the sheds adjoining. One of the barns belonged to Mr. Edward Swasey, who saved his horses. There were six horses in the barns belonging to the hotel: of these four were burned—belonging to Mr. Howard of Washington Co., Mr. Barber of Jefferson Co., and a Canaller, guests at the house. Loss on the building estimated at \$6,000—insured for \$4,300. The hotel belonged to Mr. Jones of Lansingburgh. Smith had no insurance; his loss is a severe one. There seems to be no doubt the fire was an incendiary one. Insurance \$3,000 in the Howard of Newone. Issurance \$3,000 in the Howard of New-York; \$1,000 in the Protection of Rome, N. Y.; \$300 in the Mechanics' Mutual of this city.

\$300 in the Mechanics' Mutual of this city.

Acquittal in the Lawrence Abortion and Murder Case.—Dr. Moses P. Clark and his wife, indicted at Lawrence, Mass. for the murder of Catherine L. Adams, on whom it is alleged they endeavored to procure an abortion, were acquitted at Newburyport on Tuesday. The principal witness, Darius Taylor, was found to contradict himself so much in his testimony as to render it utterly unreliable, and as no part of it was sustained by other evidence, the Court ordered the Jury to find for the prisoners, which they did. for the prisoners, which they did.

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CHARLES J. SHEPARD, Nott Stove Warehouse,
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TO JOB PRINTERS.—The subscribers have for sale an assortment of superior English colored link, put up in small canisters. Also, extra-nes wood cut ink, from the same manufacturers.

R HOS & CO.

jel9 imD&W 29 and 31 Gold at. CHAIN CABLES—A large assortment of English
Deproved, from 3-8 to 17-8 toches. For sale by
BAUNT & DERRICKSON, 150 South-st.

COCOA SHELLS. - 29 bags, fresh, just received. For sale by GASSNER & YOUNG, 132 Chatham-st.

Organized Band of Robbers on the Overland Route to California.

A letter, dated Durango, Mexico, May 7, furnishes some information relative to a regularly or. ganized band of robbers on the overland route to

California through Mexico. It says:

There are many Indians on the road between Saltillo and this place. They have committed a great many depredations lately on small parties of Californians, and also on the Mexicans living on of Californians, and also on the Mexicans living on the road, but we were unmolasted by them, although we saw several strong bands but a short distance from us, all mounted and roady to attack us. There is a large party of robbers between this place and Mazatlan—the same one that the Governor of Durango hired some six weeks ago to go out to fight the Indians, and furnished them with fine horses, arms, ammunition. &c. The first thing they did was to rob the Government of a large caballado of mules, loaded with different kinds of produce and some specie, which was intended to pay off the Mexican army.

After this robbery they took to the mountains, where they have been murdering and robbing the travelers passing between Mazatlan and this place. About six days ago they murdered two Americans,

About six days ago they murdered two Americans, and took from them over \$40,000 in gold. Some of the party who were robbed escaped, and arrived at this place three days since. Two of the robbers were arrested in this place, and are now in prison awaiting their trial. This band of robbers, I learn, and were originally 32 strong but have are Texaus, and were originally 32 strong, but have since recruited to the number of 75 or more. The Governor says they are better mounted and equipped than any who have passed through Mexico.—
He has 1,800 soldiers at his command, and is afraid
to send them in the mountains after the robbers,
for he says that, from the position they occupy they
could kill every one of his soldiers without their efcould kill every one fecting anything.

#### CLOTHING.

SUMMER WEAR.—WM. T. JENNINGS & CO-DRAPERS & TAILORS Importers of Gloths, Cassi-meres, Vestings, Fancy Dress Articles, &c. 23 Broadway, American Hotel, and Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington D. C. offer for inspection, an extensive assortment of Seasonable Goods, which will be made up to order at the proverbially moderate prices, which in view of our work has given the establishment a precedence as furnishing the most economical, if not the lowest priced garments.

The ready made stock comprises cloth, cashmeret, meri-no, grass cloth, and linen sacks: De Orsay's dress and frock coats: cassimere, merino and drilling pantaloons, silk, saith, bombarine, marsellies, linen and chally vests, dressing gowns, &c. which, with a selection of the choicest syles of fancy dress articles, consisting of cravats, hand-kerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, shirts, collars, bosoms, &c. we would commend to the attention of purchasers with an we would commend to the accurate of particular with an assurance of their superiority, in style and character, to most of the clothing offered in this market.

We would refer in particular to the Pantaloons we are enabled to furnish, and solicit a call from the most fastidi-

The Army and Navy will find us well versed in their pe culiar requirements, and prepared to supply the different grades of the service.

### DRY GOODS.

BROOKS'S PATENT 6-CORD Spool Thread.

The subscribers have just received per seasons "Atlantic" an invoice of the above celebrated Thread, which in the important requisites of strength, elasticity and evenness of texture, is superior to all other productions now in use. We have made arrangements for a constant supply, and will guarantee it in all respects as the best article of Sewing Coulon manufactured in the world. Dealers are invited to test its merits. For sale by the case or dozen, by jed4 lm'c LEE, FENTON & PHELPS, 22 Cortland st.

DLACK LACES, PETER ROBERTS, 375 Broadway, has just received a large lot of Black Flourching Laces, 2sdd; Superior Black Shawls at \$9; usually sold at \$20; Valencienne and Houston Collars, from 1 50 and upwards; black long and short Mitts; figured Netts, &c. &c. je27 2w\*

SUPERFINE BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.—
200 cases York Premiums, Wachusetts, Dover and
American Mills superfine 36 36 7 Inch Shirtings. Also, extra-super 37 inch Shirtings, for sale 52
myb NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st.

STARK MILLS DRILLINGS.—500 packages
Strown, bleached, siate and blue, extra stout, and unequaled in perfection of manufacture. For sate by
my6 NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st. FINE UNBLEACHED COTTONS -600 bales Rhode Island Palo Alto, Rockingham, Hooksett, Med-way, Hope, Waltham and other styles, for sale by my6 NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine st.

CALICO PRINTERS' BLANKETS, Lapping and Slave Gloth, Type Printers and Engravers' Blankets, Roller, Cleaver and Jacket Cloths, for sale by myll C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

BLUE PRINTS.—100 cases Adams's blue and white and orange Prints, for sale by myll C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

BROWN SHEETINGS.—150 bales Sallabury, Ea.

Brown SHEETINGS.—150 bales Sallabury, Ea.

C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

BLUE AND CANARY PRINTS,-A new and Buperior article, fast colors, for sale by myll

C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st,

C. REEN PRINTS.—50 cases green and black and green and blue at 64 to 8 cents, for sale by myll

C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

3-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.—150 cases fine and low priced at 3 to 5 cents. for sale by my11 C. B. LE BARON, 55 Pine-st.

COLORED CAMBRICS. -125 cases Dight and dark 3-4 BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,—150 cases low-sale by [my8] NESMITH & CO 50 and 52 Pine-st.

COUNTERPANES —30 cases superior American Quitts, for sale by NESMITH & CO 50 and 52 Pine at. o5

## CALIFORNIA.

St Louis PEARIS & BROCKWAY, A.W. BROCKWAY GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. UROCERE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

I BERAL ADVANCES made on consignments, and al
Lagency business promptly attended to. Refer to
B. A. Farnestock & Co. New-York.

EAST & Young, Philadelphia.
C. G. Hussey, F. M. Hows, William Labiush, Jr. B.

HEAELETON, Pittsburgh.

my3 6m

CHAGRES, 1 ISTHMUS HOTELS. CHAGRES LATHMUS HOTELS.
AND GORGONA
FANAMA.
THE IRVING HOUSE, at Chagres, Wallace W. Williams, assisted by Hugh Miller.
THE PANAMA RAILROAD HOTEL, at Gorgona, under the management of A. B. Miller and J. F. Conger.
THE AMERICAN HOTEL at Cruces, under the management of E. R. Folger and H. Miller, Jr.
THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, at Panama, under the management of Adrian B. Miller.

JAMES H. GOODMAN.

JAMES H. GOODMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SAN FRANCISCO, OALIFORNIA,
WILL GIVE his attention to the sale of
ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY
Designed for that Market,
EFFRENCES:
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CONSIGNMENTS RECEIVED on the usual terms.
Having a large store ship moored to the wharf, in the rear of their warehouse from which goods can be discharged without extra lighterage or shipped at any time of tide.

JOHN CURREY

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

AN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

PEFERENCES-Hon. Albert Lockwood, Sing-Sing,
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New-York City; George Leeley, Troy, N. Y. alé Smc

# WINDOW SHADES.

WINDOW SHADES.

KELTY & RIKER, 131 Chathamet call the attention of all persons wanting Shades to their assortment of

All persons wanting Shades to their assortment of Shades, and materials for making and hanging Shades.—They make the best quality only, and sell at prices full 2 per cent less than any other manufacturers. All Shades warranted not to stok or curl. Joi Im\*

WINDOW SHADES! GILT CORNICES! DRA-they make the best warranted on to stok or curl. Joi Im\*

WINDOW SHADES! GILT CORNICES! DRA-they make the best warranted on the above articles, will find at J. C. WOODFORD'S, 255 Broadway, the largest and best assortment in the city; several new styles never hefore latroduced in New-York. Lace and mostin curtains drapery castels, loops, pina, banda, cornices, &c. Families garchasting of the subscriber may rely upon genting a fragistic strile, and a low as it is possible to import or mastifacture it. Marchanis buying at wholescale will find it deficiely to their advantage to cal before purchasing elsewisers.

all if

## FIRE WORKS.

OF ALL KINDS, WARRANTED. Also, Suckness Vior's Fancy Fire Works, Fun Crackers, Ac. for sale by W. & R. BALLAGH, I Chambers at Carbon of Chambers at Carbon FIRE WORKS. FIREWORKS: FIREWORKS: -P. L. YUL.

TEE offers for case, at 116 Chatham-st. corner of Oranga a full assortment of Fireworks, coasisting on near bridland designs for exhibition, among which are Raiseds scopes, Cacades, Rocetze, United Diamonds, Royalving Suns, Jeweiled Grosses, Gallopade of Serpents, Concessor, Gallopade of Serpents, Concessor, And Uluminations of criminous, yellow, green and blue fires.

Together with smaller works for the trade, comprising in part:

1 ounce, 2 ounces, 3 ounces, 4b + b, and 1 lb Rockets.

2, 3, 4, 6, 3, 10, 12 and 15 Ball Roman Candles.

Bengola Lights, Serpents, Blue Lights, Triangles, Grasshoppers, Pulling Grackers, Pulling Grackers, Pulling Grackers, Scroil Wheels, Chinese Rockets, Mines of Serpents, &c.

Torbillons, Figeons, Fire Grackers, Fire Crackers, Fire Crackers,

2, 3, 4, 6, 3, 10, 12 and 15 Ball Roman Candles.

Bengola Lights,
Flower Pets,
Triangles,
Grasshoppers,
Pin Wheels,
Chinese Rockets,
Mines of Serpents, &c.
Tothillons,
Pigeous,
Fire Crackers, &c.
Committees and all others desirous of giving exhibition can be furnished at the shortest notice, and lowest prices.

P. L. VULTEE, cor. Chatham and Orange sts.
je 15tjy4\*

ontrance 2d door in Orange-st.

FIRE-WORKS: EDGE'S FIRE-WORKS. THE MOST EXTENSIVE, brilliant and magnificent colored Fire-Works ever manufactured in this country is now ready and in progress for celebrating the Fourth of July displays for cities, towns, public gardens, private paties, &c. with new and splendid machinery can be supplied at shortest notice. Also, a heavy stock of beautist colored small Works of every description. Denlers in Fire-Works will find it to their interest to examine the same, as they are splendid and superior studies, never before offered in mack, being entirely new. Dealers supplied at manufactory prices at the old United States Laboratory, Jersey City, jet Llys\*

1. & J. G. EDGS, Pyrotechnists.

BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.

BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have for sale a superior and a complete assortment of Fireworks; also H. J. S. Harp-celebrated colored works. City and country dealers will find this a superior stock to select from. Military and Civic Associations can be supplied with the above articles, was ranced, and on the most reasonable terms, by

SADEAU & LOCKWOOD, 209 Washington-cl.

Je10 221D&S:W\*

Jele 22tD&3;W\*

I. TREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LASORATORY, 182

Fronts two doors south of Fultion-st.—A complete assortment of Fireworks are now offered for sale, consisting of the following:

Rockets, from 1 oz. to 1 lb., Roman Candles, from 2 to 18 salis, Triangles of all sizes, Scroll Wheels do, Vertical do, do, Mines of Serpents do, Bengola Lights do, Exhibition pleces do, Flying Pigeora do, Torbillons do, Maroons do, Flower Pots, Port Fires, Pin Wheels, Serpents, Grasshoppers, Bine Lights, Torpedees, Pulling Crackers, Bomble Headers, Cannon Kockets, Fire Crackers, Not. 1 and 2. Jostic, &c. &c. Country merchans and dealers in general, are requested to call and examine the above stock.

N. B.—Committees for city and country displays, unitiary and private parties, can be seppiled on the most liberal terms with the above mentioned articles, warranted, the materials having been selected with the unort care.

FIRE WORKS.—MORAN, handfacturer of Pire Works, store Catherine at cor. of Division and Chalamequare. The most splendid stock for the wholesale and restall trade in this city. There you are sure to get them better than at any other place, as you get them from the manufacturer. Displays supplied.

Jeto Uy4\* DANIEL MORAN, Pyrotechnist.

FIREWORKS. FIREWORKS — At the Tog Store 62 John at of every description, the best quality, and at the lowest price, at the store of jetl 2w WM. H FREY & BROTHER, 62 Johnst

FIREWORKS—BRILLIANT COLORS AND NEW DESIGNS—A more complete assortment, of better quality, or all lower prices, never offered. Call and see, at jet9 tJu4\* J. B. PURDY'S, 34 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

INSURANCE.

WASHINGTON INSURANGE COMPANY.

DOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the Capital Stock of Discompany will be opened by the subscribers at the Mechanics' Banking Association, Si Wallest, on Thursday, the 13th last and will be kept open daily from 11 o'clock. A M. to 3 P. M. until the whole amount of \$278.800 capital shall be subscribed. Ten per cest, payable at the time of subscribing, and the behance when required, of which due notice will be given.

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THE GROCERS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, No. 81 Wall, corner of Pearl-at N. Y.
CAPITAL, \$200,000.

THIS COMPANY, having their capital all paid in, in
I cash, are prepared to hourse Buildings, Merchandles,
Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, acc against loss or damage by fire; also, the Risks of Inlast'
Navigation and Transportation, on the most favorshis
terms. All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE OO.

THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO. OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, office or, of Grees, wich and Day ats over the North River Bank. Cash capital, \$200,000. Insurance against loss or damag by fra. CROWEL ADAMS, President, George W. Savage, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE IN RELATION TO THE MERITS OF D. GRIFFIN & CO.'S

PATENT PUEL SAVING APPARATUS.

The original letters can be seen at my office, 192 Broadway, WEST BLOOMFIELD, June 12, 1850.

MESSRS. D. GRIFFIN & CO. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

MESSRS. D. GRIFFIN & GO 192 Sroadway, N. Y.

MESSRS. D. GRIFFIN & GO 192 Sroadway, N. Y.

GENTLLMEN: In answer to your note of leth instant, respecting your improvement adapted tomy boilers, I take great pleasure in saying that it exceeds my expectations; it saves a great deal of fuel (at least one-third) gives us stail times perfect command over our fires; and cost, chesimat size is quite good enough for my use.

The furnace for heating the Hot Room at my Print works, which I have putup on your plan, has gone far beyond my most sanguine hopes. The heat can be kept from 200 to 220 degrees, and with proper care the variation of the temperature, during a whole day, need not exceed five degrees. To print 960 pleces of cloths daily not over hair a mo of chestinut sized coal is necessary, formerly, to do the same work, I burned two tuns or more of the largest sized soves, with cast iron flues, throughout the room.

I know by experience that your plan of saving fuel is one of the most important improvements of the day, and when it shall be fairly before the public it must meet with success. You are at liberty to refer persons to me at No. 71 Pinest. New-York, and I shall with much pleasure give them all the information in my power.

I have requested the manuger and some other persons.

New-York, and I shall with much pleasure give them as the information in my power.

I have requested the manager and some other percess employed in my works, before and since adopting your is provements, to state their views in regard to them, and annex their reteres. Your obt servit. D. 8RIGHAM.

P. 8. I forgot to mention that as regards insurance, the risk from the Hot Room I consider now from two-thirds to three-fourths less, than when I used the two large stores, with flues passing through the room.

D. 8.

West Bloomfield Paint Works, June 12, 1856.

To Col. D. Griffier Sirk: I have occur employed for several years in the Print Works of D. Brigham. Esq. 1248 piessore in stailing that the improvements made by you in the stacks of boilers and in the Hot Room of the works exceed every thing I have ever known before. Too coal sow used for the Hot Room is cheaper than that formerly burned in the stoves, the quantity at least one-half less, and the work done the same. Formerly from sixteen to seventeen hundred tune of best lump coal were used yearly, now less than half that quantity of cheaper coal will produce a greater and more uniform heat.

WILLIAM MacGREGOR, Manager.

er and more uniform heat.

WILLIAM MACGREGOR, Manager.

West Bloomfield, 13th June, 1849.

To Col. D. Griffin: Dear Siz: At the request of D. Brigham, Eaq I have much pleasure in staing my opinior regarding your improvements on furnaces for heating steamboliers, and your appearants for drying goods from the printing machine, as applied at his print works.

The furnaces constructed by you at this place, combine its a supertor degree, the chief desiderata in all heat generaling contrivances, viz: producing the largest quantity of heating contrivances, viz: producing the largest quantity of heating some staints of the producing the largest quantity of heating some staints of the producing the largest quantity of heating on the staints of the point where its effects are desired, and that they answer most admirably the purpose for which they are designed is only what might have been expected from the correct principes observed in their construction.

It is well known that a forced current of air, or blast, produces a higher degree of heat than can be attained by an ordinary orafl, and the higher the degree of heat in a furnace is the more completely will the coal need be consumed. But headed this advantage, there is another connected with your method. In a furnace expanded on the area plan, where the draft is good, a large amount of inflammable gas because the draft is good, a large amount of inflammable gas largest the fact that the sum of directly under the boilers; the entire combustible part of the coal is then made available for producing heat, there is nothing left in the sales, and oothing lost up the chimney.

The advantage which your plan possesses over any other with which I am acquainted, in the sales, and oothing lost up the chimney.

The advantage which your plan possesses over any other with which I am acquainted, in the sales, and oothing for Singeling and Hot Rooms. Calico Printers, Dyers, and Bleachers. Can searcely fall to adopt it when they see it.

I am sir, respectfully, yours.

COMMISSIONERS.
PRILIP R KEARNY,
E. H LAING,

je24 tf (60) JNO. MACURLOUS, Chemistry

NOTICE—Worthy of the attention of Dock-oulders
and Contractors. Propositions will be made for building from 2,56 to 5,000 feet of Docks, and filling in from 14
to 20 acres of ground. On application, information will be
given to such as may be willing to make contracts for the
given to such as may be willing to make contracts for the
same, by the undersigned, at his Office, 40 State-A Blustyjeji 3 acres. A PERSON having some means and the best of reAfternoce and acquaintance in Oregon, is intending to eminish a house there for the sale of goods, and to receive
orders. To those who are destrous of making an arrangment with them, or to consign goods or machinery, an interview and reference will be given by addressing "Oregon," New-York Post-Office, postpaid.

1. C. Sackman 6

JOHN VIALL, of the late form of J. C. Sackman & Co. Commission Dealer in Boots, Those and Leaker, 2 Barrett at 2d door from Fulton, and roar of Shoc and Leaker, at Boaton.

N. B. Consignments solicited. mill owissed swoscod